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ZOLA'S BRAVE STRUGGLE.

THE FIGHT HE IS WAGING AGAINST SUPPRESSING THE TRUTH.

Me Tells His Judges He Wants the Liberty Thief Has to Defend Misself-Count Esterhazy Accused of Committing the Orimo for Which Droyfus Suffers-He Hust Testify. Special Cable Despatches to THE SUR.

Paris, Feb. 8.—The trial of M. Zela has already developed one of the most extraordinary spectacles in modern French history. A single spisode of to-day's exciting session will suffice to make memorable the hopeless struggle the great novelist is waging against the amazing national conspiracy for the suppression of truth and justice by the responsible authorities of

The President of the court, at the opening of the session, repeated his decision not to allow any facts relating to the Dreyfus case to come to light. Thereupon M. Zola, addressing his judges, said:

"I expect to be treated as assessins and thieves are treated, to have like them liberty to defend myself, to prove my good faith. A base press has treated me for months like a bandit, t has incited mobs against me, and attacked me in a thousand ways. Now that the hour has come for me to reply. I demand the right to make my defence.

The President said: "The Court has decided to the contrary by ruling out all facts foreign to the complaint of the Minister of War. You know the law forbids." M. Zola replied: "I do not know the law, and

I do not wish to know it." At this point the speaker was interrupted by a violent demonstration on the part of the spec tators. When he could make himself heard M. Zola continued: "Very well. I will make the jury the judges of my situation and leave myin their hands."

The President thereupon sarcastically remarked: "Do what you like; draw whateve conclusions you choose,"

Another dramatic scene occurred when ex President Casimir Périer, forbidden by the Court to answer the questions of M. Zola's lawyer, de elared: "I am a simple citizen and am ready to obey the orders of the judicial authorities of my

THE DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The decision of the Court of Assizes in regard to the protests of Mattre Labori, counsel for M. Zola, against the absence of certain witnesses who had been summened to appear was an nounced this morning. The court decided that Gen. Mercier and Major Paty de Clam should be cited to appear forthwith.
Yesterday's scenes of disorder near the Palace

f Justice were repeated to-day by the crowds. M. Zola was greeted with cries of execration. The police repeated their performance of driving the mob away. At the opening of the sitting the President of the court read a letter from Major Count Esterhazy, in which he asserted that, as he had been acquitted by courtmartial, there was no need that he should ap-pear as a witness in this trial.

M. Clémenceau insisted upon the appearance of Esterhasy and also of Mme. Chabond, and the court ordered the appearance to-morrow of the following persons as witnesses: M. Ormeschaville, Capt. Lebrun-Renaud, Major Ravary, Gen. Mercier, M. Vallecalle, Col. Morel, M. Erckmann, Gen. Boisdeffre, Count Esterhany, and M. Comminges.

The court also appointed Dr. Floquet to ascertain the health of Meedames Boulancy, Chabond, Comminges, and others who had pleaded illness as an excuse for their non-ap-

After the roll call of eighty-three witnesses the President questioned Mme. Dreyfus, but refused to put the questions offered by the defence, whereupon counsel for the defence pro-

The lawyers were applauded and the cries of "A bas Zola !" in the room were much fewer today than yesterday. Mme. Dreyfus was dressed in deep mourning. She declined to give her age, Mattre Labort demanded that Mme. Dreyfus should say what she thought of M. Zola's good faith, how she had heard of her husband's arrest, and what she knew of Major Paty de Clam. sident declared that there was no con nection between these questions and the present

M. Zola replied: "I wish to have the same liberty that is granted to murderers and thieves to prove my good faith." M. Labori said; "We must prove that Capt.

Dreyfus was irregularly condemned. The evidence of Mme, Dreyfus is indispensable." M. Clémenceau supported M. Labori, adducing further arguments why Mme. Dreyfus should be heard. The excitement was intense, and con-

siderable uproar ensued. M. Labori then addressed the public, saying that while he scorned their howlings he was disturbed by the applause they had given to the

Amid a scene of tumult the court rejected the arguments of the counsel for the defence, de-ciding that no extraneous subject could be

Ex-President Casimir Périer was called to the witness stand. He refused to be sworn on the ground that he could say nothing. Subsequently he consented to be sworn and said: "As Presi dent of the republic, I never heard of the exist

ence of Count Esterhazy or M. Dozier." M. Labori questioned the ex-President relative to the communication of secret evidence to the judges of the court-martial, but the Presi

dent of the court objected to the questions. Advocate Lebiois, who was associated with Col. Picquart, explained that Col. Picquart and M. Scheurer-Kestner knew that the results of

the Lavary inquiry had proved the innocence of Capt. Dreyfus and the guilt of Count Esterhasy. M. Scheurer-Kestner, until recently one of the Vice-Presidents of the Senate, confirmed M. Leblois's statement and expressed a wish to read a letter written by Gen. Gonse to Col. Picquart, proving Count Esterhazy's guilt. M. Labori asked M. Casimir Périer if he knew

Dreyfus before the latter's condemnation. The ex-President replied: "Duty prevents my saying the whole truth, so I shall say nothing." This answer caused an indescribable tumult

to the courtroom, and loud cheers were given for Casimir Périer as he was leaving the court. M. Zola left the court immediately after the ex-President, and was hooted by a crowd of students. There were a few counter cries of "Vive

M. Castro, as an expert in chirography, declared that he was convinced of the identity of the handwriting of Count Esterhary with that the memorandum which was attributed to

The close of the proceedings was followed by the disorderly exit from the courtroom of a crowd of Zolaists and anti-Zolaists, whose cries and retorts were mutually insulting. A party of the Republican Guards protected M. Zola from a hostile rush which was made upon him with a view of doing him personal injury.

It is now apparent that the trial will last for a week. M. Zola's counsel declared in reply to the Court's ruling: "I shall employ practical measures to bring out the truth. We wish to ase courteous means, but if we encounter obstacles we shall resort to other and devicus methods which will be more fatiguing to the

This means a long cross-examination of the nilitary witnesses, who, the Court ruled, must appear to-morrow.

M. Trarieux, who was Minister of Justice when Droyfus was condemned, declares that he will testify that Count Esterhary is guilty, and he will do so unless the Court protects in sup-

pressing the testimony of his belief or knowledge of Droyfus's innocence.

Public excitement is rising in Paris, but some sympathy for M. Zola in appearing. There was a disgraceful scene when M. Zola left the court room. There was a crowd of several thousand persons outside, and they rushed for his carriage, attempting to overturn it and crying, "Throw him into the Seinel" There was a sharp encounter with the police and municipal guards before M. Zola was rescued. Several of he mob were hurt, and a few arrests were made The city is quiet to-night.

It is learned that the statement cabled o Monday that the Court had sanctioned M. Zeln's demand to prove eight points spart from the phrases of the letter to which the procurator had limited the indictment was incorrect. The court refused to sanction this demand. The error in cabling was due to a misapprehension.

LONDON, Feb. 8.-The Paris correspondent of the Daily News has obtained the statement that Mme. Dreyfus would have made had she been allowed to do so by the court. They do not reveal much of direct impor-tance, the gist of them being that Major Paty de Clam, after her husband's arrest, persecuted her daily for two weeks, coming to her house with detectives, searching the house, abusing her husband, and seeking to wring a confession from her. He became more offensive

Mme. Dreyfus denies the stories of her husband's alleged private infidelity and misconduct

equally with the charge of treason.

Many of the Paris correspondents of the English newspapers infer from the increasing excitement in the courtroom and vicinity that erious disturbances are impending. The violent animosity, recrimination, hurling of pithets, cheering and hooting indulged in in the court room itself, to say nothing of the scenes in the lobbies, prove the flerceness and bitterness of the feeling that has been aroused. While M. Zola was leaving the court an instance of mutual recrimination in the lobby led one individual to box the ears of Barrister Contant, an anti-Zolaist. The latter rushed upon his assailant, but was seized by the police. This incident seemed to deprive everybody of self-control. Barristers, journalists, and the general public pushed, struggled, gesticulated, shouted and screamed as if they all had suddenly become mad. M. Zola looked pale and nervous, but he controlled himself and passed the frensied mob between MM. Labori and Clemenceau. There was a hurricane of abuse, and several at-tempts were made to strike him. There were, nowever, some cheers for him.

The police frustrated a plan of the students and others to overturn M. Zola's carriage in the streets.

NEW YORK DEMANDS PAIR PLAY. A Warfare to Be Waged Against Bailres

The Merchants' Association, in accordan with the resolutions adopted at a special meeting of its advisory committee on Monday, is planning a vigorous fight against the discriminations made by the Central Passenger Associa-tion when that group of railroads refused to grant reduced rates to New York during the nonths of February and March. The Central Passenger Association has its headquarters at Chicago, and it has granted reduced rates for excursions to Chicago and other Western cities. at the same time refusing such a favor to New

The Merchants' Association is now planning to retaliate by beginning a war on freight rates. This will be done through the cooperation of part of the Trunk Line Association, to which an important member of the Central Passenger speciation is said to be ready to secode. For the purpose of carrying on this war of rates the Merchants' Association will at once form a freight bureau, which shall designate to the members of the association what railroads they shall use in sending freight to and from New York. A fund of from \$100,000 to \$200,000 will be raised by the association for carrying on the

ar. The Merchants' Association will also offer inducements to those merchants who may wish to come to New York in February and March, the months for which excursions are planned, and it is stated that the Merchants' Association will be the means and marchants' Association will by this means get merchants to this city more cheaply than could have been done if the Central Passonger Association had granted the rates asked for—namely, one and one-fifth of the

The association will carry on the fight on one other line—through the United States courts—against railroads which violate the Interstate Commerce law by illegal discrimination. The Produce Exchange has been asked to join with the merchans in their war against the railroads that treat New York unfairly. A member of the Merchants' Association said yesterday:

"We have stood this discrimination against New York as long as we can. St. Louis. Chi-

"We have stood this discrimination against New York as long as we can. St. Louis, Chicago, New Orleans, Baltimore, and other cities in the West and South have been built up at our expense, and, now that equal favors are refused us, we are bound to take up the fight in self-defence. We do not want more than the other cities, but we want as much, and we shall fight for it to the finish."

GRARTE TALKS AGAIN.

He Says President Williams Was Not as Paties as He Should Have Been.

OMAHA, Feb. 8.-Francis N. Grable reached Omaha from St. Louis to-day. In an in interriew he said:

"The whole trouble was precipitated by the action of President Williams of the Chemical National Bank in demanding the resignation of Cashier Quinlan. The various companies with which I was connected were in good con dition, although, it is true, carrying a large inlebtedness, and they were in no way dissimilar to thousands of other projects which are at the present day backed by large Eastern capital. To show you that President Wil-liams's action was unwarranted, I had a consultation with him a few days previous to the that I had already \$180,000 on hand with which to pay the indebtedness of our commanies to the bank, and that within a few weeks time I could easily rase the rest of the amount. "He was aware of the fact that I had paid off a note of \$180,000 which had been due the bank "upon a former occasion, and he had no right to doubt my ability or honesty to do so in the present instance. If President Williams had withheld action in the matter for a fortnight the bank would have received every dollar that was due it from the Edgemont companies.

"As additional proof that President Williams did, not act in good faith either with Cashier Quinlan or myself, I will merely say that the little fiver he ispeaks of investing in connection with the Edgemont enterprises paid him back n dividends three-cuarters of the capital he placed in them. In summing up the work of Western developing in which I have been engaged during the past seven years I find that the original Edgemont townsite company, capitalized at \$175,000, has paid back to its stockholders in dividends nearly three-fourths of the money invested. This was accomplished in the face of hard times, so it would appear from this that the so-called scheme smust be of some producing value.

"The Union Hill smelting property together with that built at Galena, costing in the aggregate nearly \$200,000, I regard as a good investment. The mines from which three plants receive their ore are among the richest is the State and are not second to even the famous Homestake. There has been, until lately, 500 men employed in these plants and in the mines at an expenditure of nearly \$1,000 a day. I think work will very shortly be resumed." that I had already \$180,000 on hand with which to pay the indebtedness of our com-

The Metropolitan Life in Manone.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 8.—The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York was to-day licensed to do business in Kansas. Superintendent McNall barred this company six months ago because it refused to pay a claim. Since then the claim has been adjusted. The com-pany sued McNall in the Federal Court for \$60,000 damages, and secured a restraining order against him. The general attorney for the company came here to-day and dismissed the cases against McNall, and within thirty minutes a license was issued.

Hanufacturers. Why occupy dark city lofts when three years' rent will pay for a modern factory in the suburbs, with light on all four sides and unaxcelled shipping facilities, freight and passenger stations; four different railroads within helf mile. C. hazaros pra, box 140 sus office—date.

THE EARL OF RIMBERLEY CRITI-CISES THE GOVERNMENT.

Lord Salisbury Says England's Treaty Bight Maye Not Been Menaced in China-She Will Maintain Her Rights-Any Ports Res sin and Germany Obtain Will Be Proc. Special Cable Despatch to Tan Sun.

LONDON, Feb. 8,-Parliament was formally opened to-day. The House of Lords and the House of Commons met at 2 o'clock this aftermoon, the members of the lower house proceeding to the chamber of the House of Lords to hear the reading of the Queen's speech, which hear the reading of the Queen's speech, which was printed in Tun SUN exclusively yesterday

There was a full attendance of years in the House of Lords. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of York were present. The galleries were filled with ladies. The address in reply to the speech from the throne was moved by the Earl of Hardwicke. The Earl of Kimberley, the leader of the Opposition in the House, referring to the proposal mentioned in the Queen's speech pro-viding for local self-government in Ireland, said he was glad that something in that direction was to be attempted, but he was firmly of the opinion that the proposals did not provide a permanent solution of the difficulty. As regarded Crete, he said, the delay in the settle ment of affairs there was to the discredit of the whole of the European powers. Peace, he declared, could not be restored until the Turkish troops were withdrawn from the island.

He deprecated the Government's movements

in the Soudan and criticised the Indian policy of the Government. The making of the Chitral road, he said, had encouraged the rising of the

Referring to the situation in the far East Lord Kimberley said that when a responsible Minister spoke of war the country ought to be informed of the circumstances which made the position so dangerous.

Lord Salisbury agreed with Lord Kimberley that peace could not be restored in Crete until the Turkish troops were withdrawn, but that, he

Referring to the situation in China, Lord Salis bury said that British treaty rights were not menaced by any European power. England, he declared, knew her rights and intended to main tain them. European statesmen had not appeared to have any intention of interfering with those rights. China, Lord Salisbury added, had asked Great Britain to guarantee a loan.

Lord Salisbury continued that extraordinary legends had been circulated in reference to a conditions to the opening of the port of Tallenwan having been withdrawn. As far as he knew, he said, this statement was absolutely without foundation. Russia had given written assurance that any port she obtained leave to employ should be a free port. Germany, he said, had given a similar assurance, and free ports were much better than treaty ports.

Lord Salisbury declared that the concessions asked from China in return for guaranteeing s loan were all directed to increasing and freeing British trade. They contained nothing injurious to China herself, Tallenwan was mentioned with other treaty ports, but the Chinese Coun-cil declared that it would, for reasons that it was not necessary for them to enter into, em-barrass them greatly if Great Britain insisted upon Talleywan being made a free port. Lord Salisbury replied the next day that it was not essential, and suggested that the opening of Tallenwan be deferred until such time as a rail-

road might reach the port.

Lord Salisbury added that everybody acquainted with the district was aware that the country behind Talienwan was perfectly worthless, and that there can be no trade there until a railroad is built. A few days later China ac cepted the compromise. From that day to this, said Lord Salisbury, he had heard nothing more about Talienwan.

Russia's assurance regarding free ports had been given spontaneously. Germany even went further. The German Ambassador had informed him that the Germans were convinced that British colonial methods were better than theirs, and they intended to imitate the British Lord Salisbury promised to lay the papers before the House shortly, but he warned his hearers that they would not divulge much more than

he had revealed. In discussing the Indian frontier campaign, the Prime Minister disayowed a policy of conquest or a desire to increase British territory The Earl of Kimberley, in his speech, had repeatedly warned the Government against the langers of excessive acquisitions. Lord Salisbury declared that he heartily concurred with the noble Earl, and added:

"I believe there is danger in our public opinion of a reaction to the doctrine of thirty or forty years ago, when it was thought that it was our duty to fight everybody and take everything. I think that a very dangerous doctrine, not merely because we would thereby excite other nations against us and the reputation we now enjoy in Europe is not by any means pleasant or advantageous—but because there is much more serious danger of overtaxing our strongth.

"However strong we may be there is a point beyond which our strength does not go. It is courage and wisdom to exert that strength to its attainable limit, but madness and ruin to passit. It is of extreme importance that we do not allow party feelings to prevent the discovering and following of the narrow lines that separate undue concession and undue terror from the rashness which more than once in and as powerful as ourselves."

In the course of his speech Lord Salisbury admitted that France had got the better of Engand as regards Madagascar. He said that the French armies had invaded the island with the avowed intention of maintaining the protectorate. If they had adhered to their inention the British treaties with the Queen of Madagascar would have been safe, but when the French were masters of the situation they suddenly changed the protectorate to annexa-tion, and with the latter the British treaties fell. Lord Salisbury repudiated responsibility for this condition of affairs, declaring that if there stone Government for allowing the French to

nvade Madagascar. Lord Salisbury added:

"The real truth is we have ground for discon ent with the treatment we have received at the hands of the French Government. We have protested against it very strongly. We coneive that the adverse tariff now being in flicted upon us is one which the French Government, according to the ordinary rules of international comity, is not entitled Earl of Kimberley blames me for not having gone a step further. I do not think he does, but I do not conceal in the least my impression of the manner in which the French Government has set aside its clear pledges as to the purpose of the expedition to Madagascar.' The Prime Minister's speech was cheered

throughout. In the House of Commons Sir William Harcourt, the Opposition leader, asked the Govern-ment if the conditions recently and, as alleged, prematurely published were considered indis-pensable conditions to a Chinese loan, and also ow far the loan had been affected by the Rus dan occupation of Port Arthur and the alleged surrender of Talienwan.

Mr. A. J. Balfour announced that Hussia,

France and England had guaranteed a joint CAR to Greece. In regard to China, he said, Lord Belisbury had suggested the opening of the port of Talion-yan as a condition of guaranteeing a lean to

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

China, but China had objected, so the point was not pressed and the loan negotiations were now in abeyance. The Government, he added, is confident as regards the commercial interests of

the country in China.

Rear Admiral Lord Charles Bereeford, who was recently elected to Parliament as a Con-servative to fill the sest for York, made vacant by the death of Sir Frank Lockwood, Liberal, was loudly cheered as he appeared in the House of Commons and took the oath.

The Standard Crittoines His States Special Cable Desputch to Tan Sun.
LONDON, Feb. 8.—The Standard (Conservative) is displeased with Lord Salisbury's state-

DISPLEASED WITH SALISBURY.

ment regarding China, It says:
"It cannot be said that his tone of banter was either judicious or successful. Sincere anxieties cannot be set at rest by forced playfulness. Regarding the subsidiary issue, Lord Salisbury's words leave the mystery darker than ever. Even if there were no sign of a disposition to destroy or impair our covenant privileges in China, what in the world was Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's motive in flourishing in the face of the universe a pledge to resist pillage to the death # "In the Madagascar incident we have reason to be skeptical about the value of promises made under the sense of passing convenience."

THE RHOSINA POUNDERS.

Her Crew of 99 Persons Are Heedued by the

Special Cable Despatch to THE BUS.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 8.—The steamer Shenan doah, from Newport News for Liverpool, towed the disabled Tabasco to this port to-day. The Tabasco reports that on Jan. 31, when at miles west of Fastnet, she sighted the Reitish teamer Rhosina, from New York for Cork, in a

sinking condition. osina had lost all her boats in a hurricane, and the Tabasco, therefore, sent a lifeboat to her and resoud all of her crew, numbering twenty-two persons. The Rhosina foundered almost immediately after her crew were taken

WORDEN'S CONFESSION.

He Says He Was Only a Tool of Harry F.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 8 .- Salter D. Worden, under sentence of death for wrecking a train which cost six lives, during the great railroad strike in California in 1894, has made a confes sion to Gov. Budd which is a remarkable document. It purports to give in minute detail the story of the train wreck near Sacramento, and the incidents which led up to it.

Worden asserts that he was used as a tool by Harry F. Knox, leader of the Sacramento Lodge of the American Railway Union, who, he says, was the real head of the conspiracy. He tells of a message that was brought him while at Stockton from Knox to go to Sacramento, hire a team, and take eight men out on the line of the railroad. Worden says he was not told of the plan to wreck the train, so he made no effort to cover his own movements in hiring the team or going

when the train, so he made he chort to cover his own movements in hiring the team or going out of town.

When he reached the railroad track Worden says he refused to join with the others in tearing up the track, but they were all armed and, by threats to kill him, forced him to join them. He avers he did no work and knew nothing more of their plans until the train approached and the wreck resulted. Then he returned to Sacranento with the boy who drove the team. He was convicted because he had hired the team, though others were more guilty.

They again threatened him with death if he confessed to their share in the plot.

Warden Auli of Folsom Prison, where Worden is confined, believes Worden tells the truth. It is thought that Knox and several others will be arrested and tried and that Worden's sentence will be commuted to ten years or maybe to a life term.

MARRIED HER PHYSICIAN. Miss Cameron of the Lyceum Company Has

Become Mrs. Ayres. The Lyceum Theatre has another romance Mr. Hackett and Miss Mannering announced nearly a year, although the world knew only that they were engaged. Miss Julie Opp mar-ried Robert Lorraine, who is said to be the handsomest man on the English stage, the day before she sailed for this country, and the result was that Daniel Frohman found himself with a bride for a leading lady rather than a specimen of successful American girlhood, Now another actress in Mr. Frohman's com-

Now another actress in Mr. Frohman's company has succumbed to the domestic influence of the theatre and taken a husband. This is Miss Rhoda Cameron, who made her debut at the Lyceum about two years ago and made a deep impression during the months she was a member of the company.

About eighteen months ago she was taken ill and compelled to retire temporarily from the stage. She was attended during her long illness by Dr. Winfield Ayres of 47 West Ninety-third street. A short time ago, when she was completely restored to health, Miss Cameron rewarded Dr. Ayres by becoming his wife. She is now about to return to the stage, and will resume her place in the Lyceum company. She will appear with the Lyceum company next fall, and may be seen at the opening of the spring tour. Dr. Ayres is a graduate of Bellevue Hospital Medical School. Miss Cameron was born in New Orleans. She is a handsome woman about 25 years old.

CABLE CAR WRECKS HORSE CAR. A Serious Collision at Broadway and Fifty-

Cable car 225 of the Columbus avenue line while going east on Fifty-third street'at 10:3 o'clock last night, ran into a horse car of the Forty-second street, Boulevard and St. Nicho-las avenue line at Broadway. The horse car was wrecked and the driver, John Cunningham of 807 Ninth avenue, was thrown into the road. He was taken to Roosevelt Hospital, where it

was said that his skull was fractured. There were about twenty passengers in the horse car and they were badly shaken up. Two

horse car and they were badly shaken up. Two or three were cut by flying glass. The whole front and part of the side of the horse car was crushed in and every window pane was broken. The car was thrown off the track. The cable car escaped unscathed.

Driver Cunningham blames the gripman of the cable car for the accident. He says that the cable car came to a full stop at the crossing, so he went ahead. He was squarely across the north track, he says, when the gripman started. Otto Gebhard of 552 West Forty-first street, the gripman, says that he doesn't know how it happened. He was going along peacefully at regular speed, he says, when the horse car suddenly shot along Broadway right across his path. He put on the brake, but it was too late.

COL. ABE SLUPSKY IN COURT.

His Late Wife's Relatives Want Him to Shell Out Some Money That Was Hers. St. Louis, Feb. 8.-Col. Abe Slupsky, the emi nent school reformer, city official and bon rivant, is trying to explain in the Circuit Court just how he became possessed of his homestead. This explanation is occa-

sloned by the trial of a suit instituted by the relatives of a former wife to recover the property. Sophia Slupsky died intestate two years ago. The plaintiffs allege that the money, \$4,500, which Col. Siupsky used to purchase the property in litigation, belonged to Sophia Siupsky, and that during her life he held it in trust for her. At her death they aver that he took possession or the house and lot in his own name and denied the trust. He has since lived there, taking to the house a year ago his present wife.

The testimony to-day developed the fact that Col. Slupsky was Mrs. Sophia Slupsky's third husband. A sister of the deceased woman testified that Mrs. Slupsky made no will because he seemed to be afraid of Abc.

"While sick she said to me," the witness related: "Leah, you watch that medicine; I want you to give it to me; don't let Abe give it to me; he gives it too strong."

Worth Sector

ELECTRICIAN'S ODD DEATH.

W. S. M'DOWELL RILLED WHILE BOR ING INTO THE ELECTRIC SUBWAY. ed by Sand When Piereing the Cellar

Wall of a Breadway Building Which Centains Many Alleged Bucket Shope-What Was His Object !- Surmises of the Police. Winfield B. McDowell, an electrician, was

tilled yesterday afternoon in the sub-cellar of mercial building at 40 and 49 Broadway and 47, 49, and 51 New street. While engaged in driving a two-inch steel pipe through the retaining wall of the building McDowall was overwhelmed by a sudden fall of sar John V. B. Clarkson, the agent of the build-ing, said after the accident that McDowell was working in the cellar without his knowl-edge or consent and that he would have had edge or consent and that he would have had him arrested for trespassing had he caught him there alive. John McCain, the fantor, and William M. Peck, the engineer, both declared that they knew nothing of McDowell's presence in the building until after the accident. This statement of theirs, however, may have been inspired by the fact that Mr. Clarkson had declared to a SUN reporter in their presence that he was investigating the case, and that he would discharge any man from his employ through whose consent or negligenor McDowell had been allowed to work in the

anthing The part of the structure at which McDowell was working was the retaining wall under the sidewalk at the Broadway end of the building. He had cut a hole about two feet square through this sixteen-inch, wall and had then started to drive with a sledge hammer a two-inch pipe in the direction of the electric subway. Three feet away from this retaining wall was an older retaining wall, which had become weekened a number of years ago when the Stephenson building was erected on the adjoining lot. This older wall had not been repaired and sand had simply been used to fill the vault formed between the two walls. Of this older wall McDowell svidently knew nothing.

He had driven his pipe only a short distance when it struck this second wall. McDowell started to climb into a tunnel he had made in the sand, to see what caused the obstruction. He had got half way into the tunnel when the sand aboulders, smothered him.

One of the strange things connected with the fatality is that Engineer Peck, who had not heard any of the hammering, chanced to discover McDowell's body in less than thirty seconds after the cave-in. He dragged McDowell out of the hole and sun summoned Janitor McCain. An ambulance was called from Hudson Street Hospital and on its arrival Surgeon Holmes pronounced McDowell dead.

As soon as Arepit Clarkson was notified of the accident he had the sidewalk blocked off and notified the Building Department that this morning at 8 o'clock he would tear up the sidewalk and dig down through the remaining sand to see if the building was in any way harmed. Building Inspector Slevin appeared soon after and approved of the steps taken. About three carloads of sand have fallen into the sub-cellar. McDowell was considered one of the moss expert linesmen in the country. He had offices at 66 New street and was considered one of the moss expert linesmen in the country. He had offices at 66 New street and was considered well-to-do. He owned the building in which he resided with his wife and two children.

The building in which McDowell was killed contains the offices th was working was the retaining wall under th sidewalk at the Broadway end of the buildmg. He had cut a hole about two feet square

trespassor."

Janitor McCain said that the fatality occurred in an unused part of the building, which he ordinarily would not visit once in a year. He declared that the first he knew of McDowell's presencee in the sub-cellar was when Engineer Peck ran up to him and told him that McDowell had been killed.

"I didn't know that McDowell was in the sub-cellar," said Engineer Peck, "nor did I hear any blows from the hammer. I happened'to go out into the part of the cellar containing a tank which catches the water that runs the elevators. It was the first time I had looked at the tank to-day, and after I saw that it was all right I glanced up to the other end of the cellar, and there I saw McDowell's legs sticking out of that hole in the wall. It nearly scared me to death, but I ran up and pulled him out of the sand.

When a reporter called at McDowell's home at 206 Clarkson street, Brooklyn, Mrs. McDowell'said that'she did not know for whom her husband had been working, or upon whose authority he had broken through the retaining wall, but she was positive that her husband had done nothing dishonorable. The news of McDowell's death had spread through the neighborhood, and many of the neighbors cailed at the house. To the reporter they also spoke in the highest terms of McDowell, and declared that they were positive that there were no letters or papers found that would throw any light on the case. The only contents of the pockets was \$58.

MRS. HETTY GREEN'S APPEAL. the Sends a Petition to Court Over an Estate

TAUNTON, Mass., Feb. 8.-Mrs. Hetty Howland R. Green, the richest woman in America, came to Taunton yesterday and left a petition which may mean considerable to the Hon. William Crapo of New Bedford. The petition is to the Probate Court and contains the following: "Hetty Howland R. Green represents that Sylvia Ann Howland, late of New Bedford, Sylvia Ann Howland, late of New Bedford, deceased, gave certain estate in trust for the petitioner during her life, and on her death to be divided among the lineal descendants then living of Gideon Howland, grandfather of the testatrix, and appointed Edward D. Mandell, George Howland, Jr., and William A. Gordon, trustees, all of whom have died, and William W. Crapo is now the only trustee, and the petitioner asks that Amory A. Lawrence of Boston and Edward H. R. Green be appointed trustees."

Mr. Crapo will desire to be heard at the hearing in prospect. It is said that Mrs. Green and Mr. Crapo did not look at some things about business in the same way. in the same way.

NEW DEFENCES FOR HALIFAX. Two Sea Batteries to Be Built.-There Are Already a Haif Besen Forts.

HALIFAX, Feb. 8 .- Orders have been received from the imperial War Department instructing the military authorities here to proceed at once. or as soon as the weather will permit, with the or as soon as the weather will permit, with the construction of two powerful sees batteries at Halifax. There are already half a dozen forts at this station, extending from the citadel, within the town limits, to the works at the mouth of the harbor. The proposed see betteries are to be equipped with the most modern artiliery, including disappearing guns. The money necessary for this work has been appropriated and the construction will be pushed as rapidly as possible.

STRICKEN IN A STREET CAR. assenger Writes His Address Before Bec ing Unconscious-Dies Later.

A tall man, with gray mustache and whis ters, was stricken with apoplexy yesterday afon in a Forty-second street car near West Share ferrybouse. Before became unconscious he wrote his name and address for the conductor, being unable to speak. The writing was barely legible, but it seemed to read Col. C. A. Bouton, 467 West 166th street. The man was taken to the Roosevelt Hospital, where he died at 1 o'clock this morning.

Stores - Offices - Yo Lot, uliding, 48d us., sernor 6th av.--- 4du.

BATTLE AT SAN JUAN DEL SUR, Women and Children on the Alert When Ricaraguan Treeps Defeated the Rebels.

WARRINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.—The first battle between the Government troops and the insur-gent forces in Nicaragua has resulted in a vio tory for the loyal army. All day yesterday s flerce conflict was waged at San Juan del Sur an important town on the Pacific coast, which had been occupied by the insurgents. In two telegrams received at the Navy Department today Commander Leutse of the United States ship Alert briefly narrated the story of the struggle.

The Alert was fortunately at San Juan when the outbreak occurred. When the Government forces, posted outside the town, gave notice of an intention to bombard the place, Commander Leutze sent marines and blue ackets ashore to guard the United States Consulate agency and other American interests. He also took all en and children on board the Alert.

women and children on board the Alert.
In his second despatch, filed late last night or early this morning, Commander Leutze said that at that time the insurgents were making a precipitate flight toward the hills of the interior The Government forces were preparing to oc cupy the town, and when they did so he would withdraw his sallors and marines and land the

women and children. San Juan del Sur is the terminus of the cable line, and exceedingly important in connection with the Nicareguan canal. It is near Brite, the western end of the proposed canal route. Charles Holmann, a German subject, is the United States consular agent there

COUNCILMEN SENT TO JAIL.

Indge Tarrin Ordered Them to Have His Court Bepaired and They Wouldn't.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 8.-Judge Tarvin, this evening, at Independence, Ky., sent to jail indefinitely for contempt the seven City Councilmen of Covington, who compelled him to move his court eleven miles by refusing to repair and refurnish the dilapidated Circuit Court room n Covington. First he gave them another chance to purge themselves by promising to obey his order. They still refused. Thirty hours is the limit for contempt of court, but it is believed that Judge Tarvin will resen-

tence the Councilmen again and again unlea they relent. They are among the most prom inent citizens of Covington, two paying taxes on real estate valued at \$100,000 FIGHT IN THE ASTORIA CAFE.

Young Men at Adjoining Tables Quarre Coes a Bottle as a Club. A party of well-dressed young men in the café of the Astoria Hotel got into a fight with another party at the next table about 12:30 o'clock this morning. One, who had been drinking considerably, picked up an empty bottle and started to do up picked up an empty bottle and started to do up one of his neighbors. The head waiter inter-fered and received a blow from the bottle. West, the hotel detective, was called in, and a rough-and-tumble fight ensued between him and the obstreperous young man. It was only with the aid of the hotel police-man that the youth was finally got into the corridor at the women's entrance of the hotel. After another struggle there he was finally subdued.

subdued.

His friends deserted him, except a man who said he was his brother. After considerable discussion the brother was allowed to take the young man home and no arrests were made. The young men all refused to give their names.

HARRISON'S FRIENDS WIN.

Overturn in the Management of Republica Affaire in Indiana. INDIANAPOLIS. Ind., Feb. 8.-The Republican State Central Committee met here today and elected Charles Hernley Chair man after a protracted fight between the Adminstration and anti-Administration factions. Hernley made his fight on the three propositions, first, that the Republicans of Indians must no longer be under the guardianship of an Ohio boss; second, the campaign in the State must be made on the money issue; and third, Gen. Harrison must be invited to return to the councils of the party and asked to sound the "key note" for the coming campaign. Hernley's election means the rout of the men who came into bower last year, and Mr. Harrison's friends are congratulating themselve upon their victory. They now have the party organization, and it is believed that Harrison

WET THE PAINTERS DOWN.

may be induced to stand for the Senate.

Borton Didn't Like the Color They Were Put-NEWBURG, Feb. 8.-Henry R. Horton of 88

Wickham avenue, Middletown, was taken be-fore the authorities this afternoon on a unique complaint. His neighbor, Thomas Watts, a law yer, employed men to paint his house. Horton says he asked Watts to paint the side next to his residence a light color. Watts told Horton he would put on any color he saw fit. This afternoon two painters were on a swinging scaffold taking advantage of the mild weather to earn a dollar and paint Mr. Watts's house the color he wants it, when Mr. Horton appeared suddenly upon the scene, and although there was no fire and the water was cold, he turned was no fire and the water was cold, he turned his hose on the two painters and gave them a thorough drenching. Work immediately ceased and the painters lodged complaint against Hor-ton. Leander Brink, who employs Horton, went to court with him and advised him to wet 'em again if they did not desist.

WENT OVER WILLAMETTE FALLS. Four Men Rowing in a Fog Miss Their Landing and Are Drowned.

PORTLAND, Or., Feb. 8.-Four laborers row ing on the Willamette River to their place of work at Oregon City this morning lost their bearings in the fog and were swept over the Willamette Falls to their death. were working in a paper mill at the falls and lived in a small village a few miles above. They were accustomed 'o row to and from the mill for years, so that they were supposed to be thoroughly familiar with the treacherous cur-

rent.

A rise in the river and the density of the fog A rise in the river and the density of the fog A raise in the boat, one of the number miraculously escaping and being found in a semi-conscious state clinging to the boat in the eddy below. The names of the drowned men are George Freeman, Sr., George Freeman, Jr., James Freeman and L. J. Shannon. Henry Freeman, a third son, was rescued.

ARRESTED FOR HUSBAND MURDER Hrs. Sorg Taken as She Was Leaving the Cemetery After His Funeral.

BUYFALO, Feb. 8 .- Mrs. Michael Sorg was ar rested to-day on suspicion of having murdered her husband. Two thousand people attended the funeral of Sorg at Lancaster. When the the funeral of Sorg at Lancaster. When the body had been lowered Mrs. Sorg quietly made her way through the crowd and started walking rapidly toward home. Constable Merkle ran after her and delivered his warrant. Mrs. Sorg took his arm and they went to the house. She attended to some household affairs, kissed the children and told them to be good, and accompanied the constable to the Buffalo jail, where she was lodged just after dark. Her son, George, who was arrested yesterday as an accomplice, attended the funeral, escorted by a deputy sheriff. Mrs. Sorg will have a hearing on Thursday.

OHIO'S MONSTER HUNT. The Investigating Committee Takes Another

Shy at Standard Oil.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 8 .- The Senate Investigating Committee took another shy at the Standard Oil Company to-day, examined a few and returned to Columbus. B. W. Brown, Secretary of the Scofield, Shurmer & Teagle Oil Company, threw some heavy shells at the Standard Oil Company. Company, threw some heavy scotts at the Standard Oil Company.

Brown said that rates on part car lots of oil had been increased 33 per cent. in the past ten years, while rates on full cars had been lowered 40 per cent. This, he said, operated against the

Besks at Export Prices, Sale Co Allistyles and sizes; 15 Stone street.-Ado.

ABUSIVE LEITER ATTRIBUTED TO

THE SPANISH MINISTER. He Denies Writing It-It Calls McKinley o Course and Low Politician, Weak and Catering to the Rabbie-De Lome's "Prop-

aganda Among the Scantors"-Letter Is on Legation Paper, and Cubane Here Install That the Handwriting and Signature Are De Lome's.-They Have on Exhibition the Original, Stelen from Canalejas at Mayana.

LEGATION DE ESPANA, WASHINGTON,

also ought to have written to you, but have not done so on account of being weighed down with work and nous sommes quittes. The situation here continues unchanged Everything depends on the political and mili-tary success in Cuba. The prologue of this sec-

the responsibility of what may happen there, and they must cast the responsibility upon the Cubans, whom they believe to be so immaculate, Until then we will not be able to see clearly, and I consider it to be a loss of time and an advance by the wrong road—the sending of emissaries to the rebel field, the negotiating with the autonomists not yet declared to be legally constituted, and the discovery of the intentions and purpose of this Government. The exiles will return one by one, and, when they return, will ome walking into the sheepfold, and the chiefs

have the courage thus to return. The message has undeceived the insurgents the action of Congress, but I consider it bad.

Nevertheless, as a matter of fact, it will only

by the Government, at least by part of the public I do not believe you pay enough attention to the rôle of England. Nearly all that newspaper canaille which swarms in your hotel are English, and at the same time that they are correspondents of the Journal, they are also correspondents of the best newspapers and reviews of London. Thus it has been since the beginning. To my mind the only object of England is that

never happen. It would be most important that you should agitate the question of commercial relations. even though it would be only for effect, and that you should send here a man of importance in order that I might use him to make a propa-

leeply taken up with little political matters, and there must be something very great or we Adela returns your salutation, and we wish

you in the new year to be a messenger of peace and take this New Year's present to poor Spain. Always your attentive friend and servant

sh, was received vesterday from F by the Delegation of the Republic of Cuba in this city. The original, as appears on the face of it, purports to be a letter written by Don Enrique Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish Minister in Washington, to Don José Canalejas, editor of El Heraldo de Madrid, in which the Spanish

character of Spanish diplomacy, stole the letter n Havans at the risk of his own life. The original text is at 56 New street, in this city, and the Cubans are willing to have it evamined by experts. Photographic copies of it were taken yesterday by several persons, and many persons who know the handwriting of

absolutely genuine.

It is no cause for wonder that such a docuent should come from Senor De Lome. As THE Sun revealed in March of last year, Senor De Lome published in 1878 a book under the title "De Madrid & Madrid," full of indiscreet remarks about American women and American political men. When THE SUN made this disclosure Senor De Lome answered with a state ment that "the book was written when he was young and inexperienced, and had only a super-ficial knowledge of the United States and its

THE SUN replied to Senor De Lome on March

10 in the following paragraphs:

It is certain that "De Madrid & Madrid," Señor De Lome's book, was first printed in 1878, and if it were the only instance of his perverted ideas about the American people we should be inclined to accept his reventance after nineteen years. But we remember that Seĥor De Lome came to this country as Minister from Spain scarcely two years ago, when he was neither so young nor so inexperienced, and thas en his way to Washington he stopped as Havana, was enthusiastically welcomed there by his Spanish friends, and at a banquet given in his honor he expressed views about this country similar to those contained in this book of 1878.

La Lucha, a well-known Havana newspaper,

try similar to those contained in this book of 1878.

La Lucha, a well-known Havana newspaper, then attacked Señor De Lome, for this and other roasons, as an untit person for the arduous diplomatic charge he was about to undertake, La Lucha considered that in the hard circumstances between the United States and Spain is was not improbable that Señor De Lome would be coldly treated here. The dashing newspaper stated, furthermore, that the new Spanish Minister to Washington was not the pink of discretion and that his remarks as a traveller might compromise his position as a diplomatist.

Here is now the 1808 latter accepted to the pink of the pink

Here is now the 1898 letter ascribed to De Lome, which, though not dated, an omission very common among Spaniards, appears from its new year's greeting to belong to the month of January, a surmise confirmed by the time at which Schor Ambiard, mentioned in the letter, left New York for Havana, and the time at which Senor Canalajas was there. Oddly enough, few days ago, on Feb. 2, La Lucha again attacked Senor Dupuy De Lome, although in the aleek words a newspaper is allowed by the Spanish press censorship to use. La Lucha said that Senor De Lome was going to remain at Washington, in spite of rumors to the contrary, because, "according to his friends, he has great liplomatic talents."

"It is certain," continued La Lucha, "that Señor De Lome has committed some gross in-discretions, but are diplomats except from

human frailties?" On Jan. 20 El Imparcial of Madrid, in a vie

PRICE TWO CENTS. THE PRESIDENT; BY DELOME

MY DISTINGUISHED AND DEAR FRIEND: YOU eed not apologize for not having written to me;

ond method of warfare will end the day that the Colonial Cabinet shall be appointed, and it re-lieves us in the eyes of this country of a part of

will gradually return. Neither of these had the courage to leave en masse, and they will not who expected something else, and has paralyzed

Bosides the natural and inevitable coarseness [groseria] with which he repeats all that the press and public opinion of Spain has said of Weyler, it shows once more what McKinley is: weak and catering to the rabble, and, pesides, a low politician, who desires to leave a door open to me and to stand well with the ite

depend on ourselves whether he will prove bad and adverse to us. I agree entirely with your without a military success nothing will be accomplished there, and without military and political success there is here always danger that the insurgents will be encouraged, if not

the Americans should occupy themselves with us and leave her in peace, and if there is a war, so much the better; that would further remove what is threatening her-although that will

ganda among the Senators and others in oppoition to the Junta and to win over exiles. There goes Amblard. I believe he comes toe

who kisses your hands, ENRIQUE DUPUT DE LOME. The document above, translated from the

Minister's opinion of the President of the United States is set forth in unflattering terms. Cubans familiar with the handwriting and the signature of Sefior DeiLome say that this letter is written and signed by him. The paper is that of the Spanish Legation. How it came into the hands of the Cuban Delegation, when it was addressed from Washington to Havana before Señor Canalejas left Cuba for Spain, is explained as an act of patriotism by a Cuban secret agent in Havana, who, knowing the contents of the letter and desiring to expose to the world the

Sefor De Lome came to the office, attracted by curlosity, to see the letter. They all declared in

people." 10 in the following paragraphs: